MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JULY 1981

Bani-Sadr Flight to France

Nabavi Interview--Iranian Government spokesman Bahzad Nabavi said in an interview that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, accompanied by Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi, left Iran by air during the night of 28-29 July. In the interview, broadcast by Tehran radio, Nabavi explained that Bani-Sadr and Rajavi escaped in an Iranain Air Force 707 refueling plane. He claimed that shortly after takeoff, the pilot radioed ground control that the plane had developed technical trouble and that he would be changing course. As suspicions grew about the maneuvers, Iranian Air Force planes took of in pursuit, but they were too late. Questioned as to how Bani-Sadr managed to get past airport officials, Nabavi said he had shaved off his moustache, plucked his eyebrows and possibly disguised himself as a woman.

Extradition Request--According to Tehran radio, Iran has submitted an official extradition demand to the French Embassy in Tehran and will make available to the French authorities documents proving that Bani-Sadr is subject to prosecution. The radio cited Foreign Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi as saying that France must hand over Bani-Sadr in accordance with international norms, because his case is not limited merely to political matters.

Bani-Sadr Urges Resistance--In remarks made upon his arrival at his daughter's home in the Paris suburbs and broadcast by Paris radio, Bani-Sadr said he had remained in Tehran after his ouster from the presidency and was able to move about freely thanks to the people's protection. He explained that he has come to France to encourage the people's resistance. He said he had asked Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to end the executions in Iran so that the unrest could end as well but observed that the executions have not stopped and the people's resistance surpasses estimates. Paris radio quoted Bani-Sadr as saying that he intends to stay in France until the Iranian people open up the path of democracy and have a political life worthy of the name. He said the people are determined to continue on the path of revolution and to oppose the Khomeyni regime, the radio reported.

Tehran Radio Comment--Commenting on Bani-Sadr's escape, Tehran radio said the attempt by Bani-Sadr's "united counterrevolutionary front" to prevent the holding of the recent elections was a last-ditch effort. It asserted that the people's victory in the elections delivered such a heavy blow to the "internal agents" that Bani-Sadr and his supporters were forced to flee. Tehran radio's Arabic service commented that the people were happy to learn the news of Bani-Sadr's escape, because it is an expression of his despair and the despair of all "counterrevolutionaries." It is also a sign of the collapse of all those in Iran who support the United States and the West, the radio said.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that an Iranian helicopter gunship of the Airborne Division, supporting ground units between Baneh and Sar Dasht, engaged two Iraqi MiG's in a dogfight. The communique said the Iraqi aircraft fired missiles at the helicopter but missed, thus enabling it to return safely to base. The communique also claimed that Abadan's oil installations were damaged on 28 July when the city came under artillery and heavy-weapon fire. A guards corps communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces destroyed 10 Iraqi tanks and armored personnel carriers while repelling an Iraqi counterattack on the Karkheh Kur front. According to INA, a senior Iraqi Army officer claimed in an interview broadcast by Baghdad television that during the past 3 days Iraqi forces in the southern sector have established several bridgeheads in areas where they had never been before. He estimated the size of Iranian losses in these battles to be in the thousands. Turning to recent military activity on the Karkheh Kur front, the officer said the counterattack of the Iraqi forces on 28 July enabled them to advance and gain control of new regions while inflicting heavy losses in

in lives and equipment on the enemy. INA reported that during the past 2 days the Iraqi Armed Forced have inflicted heavy human and materiel losses on the Iranian side in the Susangerd region. It claimed that well over 540 soldiers have been killed and that 19 tanks and 24 vehicles have been destroyed.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Air Force planes downed a Syrian MiG-25 in a brief dogfight over Lebanon on the morning of 29 July. It said the Israeli planes, which were on a routine reconnaissance flight, all returned safely to base. According to Damascus radio, one Israeli plane was downed in the clash. The radio admitted that one Syrian plane was hit but said they all returned safety to base. Voice of Lebanon radio claimed an Israeli drone was downed an hour later, but Jerusalem radio cited an Israeli military source as denying the report. The Voice of Lebanon reported that the Israeli Air Force is continuing its reconnaissance flights over the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. It also said Israeli planes overflew Beirut on the morning of 29 July, drawing antiaircraft fire. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, "scores" of Israeli armored vehicles entered the eastern sector of the border strip on 29 July. The Voice of Lebanon reported that there was artillery and rocket fire in Beirut's eastern quarters during the night of 28-29 July and sporadic shelling along the contact lines in the capital last night.

Lebanese Delegation in Syria--The Voice of Palestine reported that a delegation of the Executive Secretariat General of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council paid a 1-day visit to Damascus during which it met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In a statement issued after their meeting, carried by the radio, the two sides reported agreement on the need to continue to work for an integral political solution to the Lebanese crisis through the issuance of explicit public statements by the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese Front and the Lebanese forces announcing the severance of relations with Israel. This announcement, the statement went on, must then be translated into tangible measures. According to the radio, the two sides also agreed that when the present Israeli political, military and security penetration of the areas under Phalangist control is terminated, it will then be possible seriously to discuss national accord and a political solution to the crisis.

PLO

Voice of Palestine radio reported that the Soviet Union has agreed to accord the PLO office in Moscow full diplomatic status. It said the director of the office will bear the title of ambassador extraordinary of the state of occupied Palestine in the Soviet Union. According to INA, the Soviet Union will officially take this step in October when a PLO delegation visits Moscow.

Israel

Jerusalem television reported that two terrorists carrying automatic weapons opened fire on a bus near Jerusalem, injuring four passengers. According to a 30 July Jerusalem radio report, four suspects have been detained. Meanwhile, Voice of Palestine radio claimed that Palestinian fedayeen were responsible for the attack on the bus which, it said, was carrying scores of Israeli soldiers. A statement issued by the Palestinian revolution forces general command, broadcast by the radio, asserted that many Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack and that the Israeli authorities have launched an indiscriminate campaign of arrests in connection with the incident.

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BABRAK KARMAL RETURNS TO KABUL FROM STAY IN USSR

LD281410 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1230 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, returned home this afternoon after an official and friendly visit to the CSSR and an unofficial visit to the USSR.

Members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee; members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Presidium; the chairman of the Council of Ministers and its members; the president of the Supreme Court and its members; the president of the Executive Board of the National Fatherland Front National Committee and its members; members of the DRA Department of Islamic Affairs; high-ranking officers of the armed forces and sarandoy; representatives of the toilers and social organizations; heads of diplomatic missions in Kabul and military attaches of foreign countries all warmly welcomed Babrak Karmal at the Kabul International Airport.

QANDAHAR BORDER UNIT KILLS 16 'HIRELINGS'

LD282050 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The border unit [word indistinct] of Qandahar's border division have accomplished successful operations against the enemies of Afghanistan's progress and development.

A spokesman of the general border forces command said that 16 of the hirelings of imperialism were crushed in these operations and that a number of mortars, American rifles and hand-grenades were captured.

'DECEIVED' PEOPLE SURRENDER IN HELMAND PROVINCE

LD261748 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] In accordance with the general amnesty of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and because of the trust and confidence in their party and revolutionary government, a number of deceived people who were acting against the Sawr Revolution in Helmand Province surrendered with their weapons to the security authorities of that province yesterday.

Aram, son of Haji Gol 'Abdollah, son of Mohammad Sobur; and 'Abdol Hamid, son of 'Abdol Habib, who are inhabitants of Helmand Province, repented for their actions with their bands. They said: We pledge with complete sincerity to our progressive government that we will work untiringly to build the homeland and eliminate the enemies of the revolution and enemies of the people with patriotic fervor.

A spokesman for the security authorities of Helmand Province said that the weapons in their possession included a number of machineguns, mines and rockets.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Kabul, 29 July (BAKHTAR)--Engineer Mohammad Ismael Danesh, minister of mines and industries of the DRA, returned home today after an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The Afghan delegation during its stay in the USSR concluded a contract regarding the expansion of cooperation in the field of excavating coal, training of professional cadres and the exchange of delegations between the two countries. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 30 Jul 81 LD]

COMMENTARY ASSAILS SOVIET-AFGHAN BORDER DEAL

BK281016 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Salim Alvie commentary]

[Text] Ever since Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan, Pakistan has been expressing its concern at uncertain conditions in that country and the implications of such a situation with regard to its internal and external security. It is in this background that Pakistan has been pressing for a political settlement so that conditions are stabilized in Afghanistan and dangers to Pakistan's security are removed.

While all regional and international efforts of finding an acceptable solution have so far failed to record any progress, conditions in Afghanistan have further deteriorated. The armed resistance against the Babrak Karmal regime has spread to far larger areas and fighting has been taking place around Kabul itself for many months now.

Actually the military control of the Babrak Karmal regime is confined only to some key cities and that, too, because of the presence of Soviet troops armed with more sophisticated weapons. Those opposed to the regime continue to roam at will in the countryside. The economy of the country is at a standstill and the Babrak Karmal regime is becoming more and more dependent on foreign support. In return, it is making more and more concessions to the Soviet Union, which is not at all consistent with the country's sovereignty and political independence. Their latest such concession is in the Wakhan area which borders the NWFP district of Chitral.

According to an AGENCE AFGHAN press report published in London, Babrak Karmal has handed over documents to the Soviet president in Moscow which virtually transferred the sovereignty of the area to the Soviet Union. Karmal is currently visiting the Soviet Union primarily meant for signing an agreement on the possession of Wakhan, a strip of territory between the Soviet Union and Pakistan bordering the People's Republic of China. [sentence as heard] The object of the agreement is to annex Wakhan to the Soviet Union. The agreement when implemented would cout off Afghanistan from China and provide the Soviet Union with direct borders with Pakistan. Although it is an internal affair of Afghanistan, Pakistan cannot remain unconcerned with this new development. The people inhabiting Wakhan have close cultural relations and linguistic ties with the people living in Chitral. A good majority of these people have already fled the country and are lodged in refugee camps scattered all over Chitral District.

Wakhan is also strategically very important. Its passes open into Chitral and any hostile presence there pose a threat to the vital Karakoram Highway, which provides a direct link between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China. These developments once again bring out in the fore the problems created by foreign intervention in Afghanistan.

A government devoid of popular support cannot safeguard the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. Its dependence on foreign support results in making concessions which disturb the political and military equilibrium of the entire nation.

The situation in Afghanistan is disturbing the military balance in the entire region. It is high time that international effort is stepped up further to bring about a political settlement which is acceptable to the people of Afghanistan so that its neighbors like Pakistan and Iran do not have any apprehension with regard to their security. Actually, all the countries of the region including India should take note of these changes, which are not consistent with Afghan sovereignty and are a threat to the peace, stability and security of the area. The Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations should all take up the issue and think out measures to put an end to the steady erosion of Afghan sovereignty and territorial integrity. [Word indistinct] it is, Pakistan can look only at international efforts to ensure peace, stability and security in the region that it is situated in.

NABAVI INTERVIEWED ON BANI-SADR ESCAPE, FUTURE

LD292008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Interview with Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs and government spokesman--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Nabavi, would you please give us some details of Mr Bani-Sadr's and Mas'ud Rajavi's escape to Paris?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. About 2245 last night, a 707 refueling plane belonging to the air force took off from Tehran's airport. The plane was to carry out an ordinary mission. Later, it was reported the plane was experiencing technical difficulties. Consequently, it started performing certain manuevers and then changed its route. However, as suspicions grew about the manuevers, it was assumed the plane was attempting to escape. As a result, air force jets began chasing it about half an hour after its takeoff. However, it appears they failed to intercept it and, consequently, the plane crossed the Turkish border. Subsequently, the plane flew over Turkish and Greek airspace and landed in Paris.

Having landed in Paris, the fugitive President Bani-Sadr, Mas'ud Rajavi and Colonel Mo'ezi, the pilot, alighted from the plane. Colonel Mo'ezzi had once said he piloted the shah's last flight to Morocco and that, having taken the shah there, demanded to return to Tehran. Apparently, this was part of a bigger plan. When he returned to Iran he was no longer allowed to fly for some time. It seems that after the war with Iraq broke out, he was reinstated on Mr Bani-Sadr's insistence, thus being allowed to fly again. Therefore, this was a preconceived plan.

According to agency reports from Paris, Colonel Mo'ezzi said in an interview that he supports the Mojahedin-e Khalq. Indeed, we do have a great many of these supporters; one of them being Mo'ezzi who piloted the shah's plane, while claiming to support the Mojahedin. This is the general situation and what happened. However, the matter is under investigation. [Words indistinct] in the air force has been assigned to look into this. Obviously, the compatriots will be informed immediately of the outcome.

[Question] Please tell us how Mr Bani-Sadr and his entourage boarded the plane, and how they managed to pass the airport officials?

[Answer] It seems Mr Bani-Sadr managed to do this by wearing different clothes and changing his appearance. What is certain is that he had plucked his eyebrows, shaved off his moustache and, possibly, put on women's dress [words indistinct].

[Question] He has said in Paris that while in Tehran he moved freely among the people.

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Considering his file in Tehran, what is going to happen about Bani-Sadr's extradition?

[Answer] Well, the Foreign Ministry has already contacted the French Embassy secretary, asking France to extradite Bani-Sadr as a criminal. We have not yet had any response from the French Government.

[Question] Chances are that the answer would be in the negative?

[Answer] Mr Bani-Sadr's case is not merely a case of political offenses; there are also other criminal and judicial dossiers, according to which he is to be prosecuted. They cannot ignore his dossier, including the one concerning 5 March 1981 [when fighting began during a speech by Bani-Sadr in Tehran] (passage indistinct]

[Question] What is your view and analysis of cooperation between the Mojahedin and Mr Bani-Sadr and the liberals in the future, as well as the Mojahedins' operations?

[Answer] It appears that this was a very disgraceful escape. Imagine someone fleeing the country using the shah's pilot and then going to Paris. Imagine the leader of a political group who claims to be a revolutionary, who claims to resort to armed activities, side by side with Mr Bani-Sadr who plucked his eyebrows. This indicates extreme weakness. It seems highly unlikely that the Mojahedin and the liberal front will be able to show their faces. Obviously, there will be some convulsive attempts in the coming days. However, this would be a (?transitory) and diminishing move. We know that the Mojahedin-e Khalq formed an antidictatorial front headed by Mr Bani-Sadr. However, having fled the country, the front is going to be in a very bad situation.

All in all, I can almost say that the political life of Bani-Sadr and the Mojahedin-e Khalq (?is over). However, they still enjoy some military power which, God willing, will be (?dealt with) in the coming months.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT INFORMED OF BANI-SADR 'OFFENSES'

LD291806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] According to PARS, the first secretary of the French Embassy in Tehran, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry following Bani-Sadr's escape from Iran and his request for political asylum in France, met this afternoon with the political under secretary of the Foreign Ministry at the Foreign Ministry building.

After the meeting, the under secretary, commenting on the matter, said: In the course of the meeting the French Embassy first secretary was informed that Bani-Sadr is a man who is hated by the Iranian nation and that for various legal reasons he is being sought by the judicial authorities of our country. He was also informed that Bani-Sadr's arrest order was issued by the Islamic Revolution Court and the office of the state public prosecutor some time ago.

The under secretary then cited some of Bani-Sadr's offenses, including plotting against the Islamic Republic of Iran, evidence and documents obtained from the U.S. espionage den about his links, for which he is accountable, and his recent hijacking of an aircraft from the Islamic Republic's Air Force. He added that he had enumerated these points to the French Embassy first secretary.

Concluding his remarks, the under secretary said: During the meeting the French Embassy's first secretary was told in no uncertain terms that the Iranian Government and people strongly demand Bani-Sadr's extradition, for he is to be prosecuted on various criminal and judicial grounds.

AFP: KHALKHALI ACCUSES RAJA'I OF NEGLIGENCE

NC300808 Paris AFP in English 0757 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Tehran, 30 Jul (AFP)--Iran's former antidrug squad chief Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said today the French Embassy here "serves no purpose," and urged authorities to "take a decision" regarding it.

"If the government doesn't reach a decision on its fate, the people will decide," he warned.

French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said in a statement yesterday that Mr Bani-Sadr had been granted political asylum "on the express condition he does not engage in any political activity on French soil."

Speaking in parliament, Ayatollah Khalkhali called on "the leaders of the country to query what the French Embassy is doing here."

A number of opponents to the Islamic government are exiled in France from where they plot against Iran, he charged.

Ayatollah Khalkhali also accused Prime Minister and newly elected President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i of "negligence" in letting Mr Bani-Sadr escape the country. The Iranian leadership did "not control the air force," he said.

The former president left "fighter base number one, aboard a military plane," Ayatollah Khalkhali said. "The people cannot accept so much negligence on your part."

Ayatollah Khalkhali told Mr Raja'i: "You occupy a post which forbids you from practicing head-in-the-sand policies with us."

"When we protest, he says, 'I'm president of the republic.' We mention some other question, he says 'I'm prime minister,' or 'I'm not the commander-in-chief of the army, so it doesn't concern me.'"

Ayatollah Khalkhali said he did not accept these answers, nor did Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the parliamentary president, or Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the Supreme Court president.

"We do not know what is happening in the country," Ayatollah Khalkhali said. "You do not have your air force, or your fighter base number one, and you want to lead this country?"

He added that several members of the air force were supporters of the late shah. A purge should be carried out as soon as possible, he said.

RAJA'I DISCUSSES AIR FORCE WITH DEFENSE MINISTER

GF300942 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and air force commander, met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning. Issues of interest to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran were discussed during the meeting.

RADIO IRAN: BAKHTIAR VIEWS ON BANI-SADR ESCAPE

NC291840 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, leader of the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI], gave a press conference this morning after the arrival in France of the regime's deposed and fugitive president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and answered reporters' questions.

In reply to a question on his opinion of Bani-Sadr, Dr Bakhtiar said: Bani-Sadr is the famous theoretician of the egalitarian economy [eqtesad-e towhidi] who had foreseen the program of evacuating Iranian cities. He is the person who, for a long time and as one of the pillars of the Islamic Republic and the anti-Iranian rule of theocracy and as president of the revolutionary council, issued orders for the execution of the heads of the Iranian Army and of Iranian men and women. He can never deny the fact that he was a direct partner to all the crimes committed by Khomeyni's regime.

On Bani-Sadr's relationship with freedom and democracy, Shapur Bakhtiar said: Bani-Sadr lived in France for 14 years. During this time he was unable to form even the smallest logical relationship with freedom and democracy. He is a reactionary who bans even freedom of thought and speech for the Iranian nation. He believes that all the people of Iran should be unconditionally subject to Islam and live in the world only as Muslims, not as Iranians.

In reply to a question by another correspondent on whether Mr Bakhtiar is prepared to cooperate with Bani-Sadr, the NRMI leader said mockingly: I am waiting for Khomeyni to come to Paris too so that we can all solve the problem together. In reply to a REUTER correspondent's question on this same topic, Bakhtiar said: I am not prepared to even meet with people like Bani-Sadr. He is nothing more than a common criminal.

Dr Bakhtiar also said: Once a national and free rule is established in Iran, Bani-Sadr should present himself in court and defend himself against the accusations against him.

MONTAZERI ISSUES STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM DAY

GF300658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Statement issued by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri on the occasion of Jerusalem Day--read by announcer; date not given]

[Excerpts] Oh Muslim brothers and sisters: What has happened to the world's Muslims? You are over 1 billion, your financial and natural resources are great and your oil resources--on which the life of the Western world and the superpowers depends--are enormous. Will you remain unaware of your future and allow the superpowers and imperialism to push you in all directions?

In the heart of Muslim countries, the Zionist and racist minority, whose terrorist deeds are infamous, has occupied dear Jerusalem and has made the heroic Palestinian people homeless through the superpowers' policy. This minority daily commits expansionist aggressions and drowns the Palestinian and Lebanese people in blood. At the same time, the Arab countries of the region are throwing themselves in the lap of Eastern and Western imperialism, particularly the arch-Satan, instead of putting aside their slight differences, relying on God, adhering to the true Islam and belief of millions of Muslims and forming a strong and steadfast front against Zionism. They have become agents of the superpowers who unconcernedly watch the unjust practices of the usurper, Israel. In order to remain in power, they deceptively raise slogans, but some of them are traitors to Islam and Arabs, are Israel's allies and are overt agents of the United States and the world's infidel powers.

Oh great Muslim nation! Doesn't the economy and industry of the West, particularly the United States--the first enemy of Islam and Muslims--depend on the oil of Muslim countries? Doesn't the illegitimate child, Israel--through Eastern and Western policy--obtain the necessary oil from Muslims to survive, while at the same time continuing its bombardments and aggression against residential areas and Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon? Where is Muslim sincerity and concern?

If Arabs had sincerely asked their governments to stop providing the enemies of Islam and Arabs with this enormous national and divine resource at such a low price and to stop this unreasonable production, Israel would not have dared reach this height of aggression, the United States would not have unconditionally supported it and there would be no guarantee for Israel's existence. If Arab clergymen, intellectuals, students and liberals had resisted the shameful and capitulatory Camp David agreement, some Arab leaders would not have committed treason and sacrificed Muslim and Arab honor. If revolutionary organizations and the Palestinian resistance had relied on divine might and Muslim strength instead of becoming involved in political and diplomatic games and relying on the superpowers, who were the cause of the Palestinian tragedy, the Palestinian revolution would have been more successful.

Look how the superpowers have pushed the infidel and agent Saddam into this war imposed on the Islamic revolution, at a time when revolutionary Iran announced its support for the Arabs and readied itself to liberate occupied Jerusalem.

By starting this war, Saddam has destroyed a great deal of the forces of two Islamic countries, Iraq and Iran. When he was confronted by the heroic resistance of our people, all agents and mercenaries in the area rose to help him. Half of the aid he has received is enough to liberate Palestine. Now, they are using all kinds of tricks and deceit to legitimatize Saddam's aggression in order to save him from his imminent downfall at the hands of the Muslim Iraqi people.

Oh Muslim brothers and sisters! Our revolution began in the mosques. Our mosques are the impregnable stronghold of the revolution. You have to destroy the theory of the separation of religion and state, a theory which imperialists created for our societies.

REPORTAGE ON 29-30 JUL ACTS OF SABOTAGE, ARRESTS

Agha Jari Fire

GF291445 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Two U.S. mercenary motorcyclists put incendiary devices in various parts of the Agha Jari foundation for the oppressed in Omid'yeh at 2100 yesterday. This started a fire in part of the building. The fire department, with the cooperation of citizens, was able to bring the fire under control and put it out shortly after it was set. The fire was prevented from spreading to other parts of the building.

In announcing this news, the Agha Jari Revolution Guard Corps reported that a trailer was completely destroyed in the fire. Another trailer used by the foundation for publicity purposes and some of the materials inside the trailer were also destroyed.

Bomb in IRP Building

GF291511 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] A bomb was found in the Islamic Republican Party building in Mamasani this morning and was defused.

4 Arrested

LD300842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Four supporters of the hypocrites organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq] were arrested by members of the mobilization unit and a committee on charges of throwing grenades inside the PARS office, the Meysam mosque and the cultural department of the second district corps [in Tehran]. They were handed over the Evin Prison authorities after preliminary files were completed on them. These individuals, after the first interrogations, clearly confessed that they threw a handgrenade at the PARS office and also threw a handgrenade at the Meysam mosque on 14 July, which damaged six cars and injured four children.

A PARS correspondent reports: Members of the mobilization forces became suspicious of two persons in the Reza'iha Square and after a search two Molotov cocktails and several [word indistinct] for assassinating various personalities were discovered; they were arrested and handed over to the Central Islamic Revolution Committee. Later it appeared hat they were two members of the five man subversion team from the hypocrites organization and intended to set fire to three Islamic libraries in three districts of Tehran.

During the interrogations, the above-named individuals confessed that their first target for subversion was situation on Palestine Street, but because of a speech which was in progress at the Jame'at as-Sadeq center at the time of their intended subversion, they were unable to carry out their mission.

These individuals were searched and four written orders for assassination and one Peugeot car registration card were discovered. According to eyewitness reports, and on the basis of a report from the mobilization force of the (Al-Javad) mosque, a grenade was thrown from this Peugeot car at the mobilization center in Reza'iha Square at 0630 GMT on 16 July.

Armed 'Hyprocrite' Captured

LD291836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a van carrying arms and ammunition belonging to the people's hypocrites organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq], which was moving from Varamin [southeast of Tehran] toward Tehran, has been stopped by guards of the (Sisba) Islamic Revolution Committee at the junction between Tehran and (Pishqab) road. During a short and merciless clash, the driver of the van and his hypocrite passenger, who was trying to attack the guards with a handgrenade, were arrested, together with the seized ammunition, which included 13 G-3 rifles, 1 Uzi, 3 grenades, 1 gas mask, around 5,000 cartridges for G-3's and Uzis, 88 magazines for G-3's, 144 magazines for M-1 riles and 3 boxes of articles for cleaning weapons. They were handed over to the Central Islamic Revolution Committee.

During a search and examination of the house of one of the hyprocrites, several photographs and circulars of the hypocrites organization were discovered and the hypocrite confessed that he intended to transport the ammunition and the circulars to Tehran.

NVOI CRITICIZES EXECUTION OF MOJAHEDIN'S SA'ADATI

TA300910 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary: "An Unlawful Killing"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The regrettable news of the execution of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, member of the Central Committee of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, has aroused the regret and concern of public circles and the true forces of the revolution, whether religious or secular. The dear compatriots are aware that Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, prior to the glorious revolution of our nation, during the deceased shah's bloody rule, had participated actively in the struggles of our homeland's people against the regime. He was repeatedly arrested by the Savakists of the former regime and underwent torture, and for many years was imprisoned in SAVAK's dungeons on charges of opposing and fighting the deceased shah's regime.

More than 2 years ago Mohammad Reza Sa'adati was arrested by a chief of one of the committees, then after a period of interrogation accompanied by torture, he was tried and sentenced to 10 years in prison. In court, no legal evidence was presented by the prosecutor to confirm the charges against Sa'adati. The work of the court showed that certain hands intended to use Sa'adati's normal contact with a Soviet correspondent as an excuse to convict him. Those who brought the drama of Sa'adati's trial to the stage were, in fact, pursuing two goals; they wanted to hit two sparrows with one stone. The first goal was to create an anti-Soviet climate to implement their next [word indistinct] plans, and the other was to defame Sa'adati, one of the sincere and consistent leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization who was defending the revolution and its gains with the utmost power and who was in the ranks of the defenders and supporters of the imam's and the revolution's line.

The fabrication of the case against Sa'adati was so obvious and disgraceful that even the late Ayatollah Taleqani explicitly said in connection with his trial as an alleged spy: I do not know why all the spies caught in our country are Soviet spies, and not even one U.S. spy is arrested and tried.

At that time all the true revolutionary forces faithful to the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line warned revoutionary authorities that concocting such scenes under the pretext of a so-called trial is not only contrary to Islamic principles, ethics and conscience, but will alter the feature of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran in society and before world public opinion. The statements by the late Taleqani were in fact a protest against these wrong methods of action by the Islamic government.

The infamous court sentenced Mohammad Reza Sa'adati to 7 years [as heard] in prison. Recent events have shown that some authorities in the upper echelons were allegedly not so pleased with the work of the aforementioned court and with the verdict, and were waiting for an opportunity to spill their poison. Under various pretexts, they put on trial a person who had suffered torture for his struggles of many years against the shah's regime and who had been in SAVAK prisons, and this time they sentenced him to death. Even if Sa'adati had not done one good deed in life, he should not have met such a fate in our liberated homeland, espcially after the revolution's victory, simply because of his numerous enthusiastic and sincere struggles against the deceased shah's regime, the many sufferings and tortures which he underwent in the former regime's prison and his active participation in the revolution. How can the death sentence be justified in this country at a time when certain persons who--according to documents seized at the U.S. spy den and on order of their American masters--plotted against the revolution and are plotting to this very day as well, are free to go anywhere and are laughing at this scene? However, those who struggled against the shah's regime and who have a revolutionary viewpoint are tried on the basis of unfounded accusations, sentenced to 10-years imprisonment and later, by taking advantage of an antihypocrite atmosphere, are sentenced to death.

Has anyone up to this very day told these liberal gentlemen, who had been and are ministers and deputies and who even today have connections in the upper echelons of government and who had and continue to have ties with America, that there are eyebrows over your eyes? Has anyone or any court called these gentlemen for investigation and explanations? No Iranian has up to now heard or seen anything in this connection, but evey Iranian, every committed revolutionary and every struggling Muslim knows that many of these masked and unmasked agents of the United States not only enjoy all kinds of judicial security in the country but had and continue to have a hand in all plots against the system of the Islamic Republic.

Right now there are numerous American liberals who are defending the fugitive American agent Bani-Sadr and are actually in line with Bani-Sadr's gang. However, all these gentlemen enjoy respect and security. All these elements and the spies of the United States and its allies--these persons who are striving feverishly to revive a constitution with or without a shah and with the West's domination--are completely safe under the protection of Islamic authorities.

When any Iranian, any committed revolutionary and struggling Muslim looks at these actions by the responsible officials, willingly or unwillingly, he recalls these remarks by the late Ayatollah Taleqani who said: Ignorant people, do not bother each other so much and do not investigate ideas. The late Taleqani, in a sermon which he read on 8 September 1979 at Behesht-e Zahra [martyr's cemetery] and which in fact was his will, complained of despotism being conducted under cover of religion and called it the most dangerous (?occurrence), saying that our deprived people still do not believe that the aim of Islam and our revolution is freedom because they have seen little action.

By killing certain individuals like Sa'adati, the opinions and the philosophical and social views of individuals cannot be killed. The hands that impose such acts on revolutionary auuthorities and the Islamic Republic, willingly or unwillingly, are the enemies of the Iranian nation's glorious revolution.

NVOI ON MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ, AFGHAN 'ELEMENTS'

TA291545 [Editorial Report] The (clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 July carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "What the True Forces of the Revolution Expect From the Sincere Members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization," said: Today also we are addressing the sincere, enthusiastic and patriotic but misled and deceived members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. The hope of all the true forces of the revolution was and still is that they will always perceive you in the imam's and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line. Why are you today in the axis of the counterrevolution and the Bani-Sadrs? Some of your leaders are now in the same line with the compromising liberals and the American Maoists, a line which is precisely opposed to the line for whose achievement you struggled so many years. The expectation of the Iranian people, the true forces of the revolution and the imam of the nation is that you separate yourselves as soon as possible from those leaders who have betrayed the organization's aims and beliefs. You should be aware of the fact that there is still a long way until the total victory of the nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution, and that this victory is only possible through the unity of expression and deed of all the true forces committed to the revolution.

You should, as soon as possible, separate yourselves from those who have betrayed the noble and sacred aims and beliefs which were the motives for the establishment of your organization. By delaying this very vital and urgent matter you expose the popular and anti-imperialist revolution to further blows. The Iranian nation and the true forces of the revolution have great need of your power. By being in the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line you can guarantee the final victor of the revolution and its gains, thus removing forever the stain of shame from the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization caused by its deviationist and leftist leaders. The place of enthusiastic and patriotic individuals, the enemies of imperialism and the great Satan, and the friends and sincere supporters of Iran's toilers and deprived is among the sincere followers of the imam's and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line. Join the ranks of the true forces of the revolution as soon as possible and frustrate the hope of the great Satan and its agents and mercenaries, such as Bani-Sadr, the railroading liberals, the American Maoists and other counterrevolutionary minigroups.

The second commentary, entitled "The True Features of the Leaders of So-Called Islamic Afghan Fugitive Groups," stated that the intelligence and espionage organizations of world-devouring America and international Zionism have called into service all their agents in order to create a tense climate, clashes and sabotage in our homeland. Among the agents of espionage organizations of Western countries in Iran, foremost of all the United States, are certain minigroups composed of fugitive Afghans who operate in our country under the banner of various Islamic names.

These groups act as liaison with U.S. and Israeli espionage organizations and U.S. puppet regimes in the region. If we examine the feature of the leaders of some fugitive Afghan counterrevolutionary groups that operate under Islamic cover we will, to a large extent, comprehend the nature of the deeds and aims of these groups. The leaders of these groups, whether through puppet regimes such as As-Sadat's, Ziaul Haq's and the Saudis, or whether directly, are in constant contact with the CIA, the Mossad and the British intelligence service and receive instructions from them. These gentlemen are perhaps supporters of Islam, but the Islam about which they talk is the Islam of Carter, the Islam of the traitor As-Sadat and the American Islam.

For example, the leader of the patriotic Islamic front of Afghanistan is a person by the name of Shaykh Ahmad Gailani. The family of this so-called supporter of Islam has had contact with the British espionage services for many years now. He was one of Afghanistan's biggest landowners and capitalists and one of the major importers and businessmen.

After the revolution the Afghan Government distributed his land among landless farmers and nationalized his property and business. It was after this measure by the Afghan Government that Mr Gailani left with his wife for Peshawar and formed his Islamic group there through contact with agents of the British, U.S. and Chinese espionage services. Therefore, it is naive to expect these elements to defend true Islam and the interests of the Afghan people.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 585 REPORTS ON FIGHTING

LD292006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Communique 585 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is deeply moved by the sad incident of the latest earthquake in the Kerman region, and in this profound tragedy and sorrow finds itself sharing the tribulations of the honorable nation. The Joint Staff, on behalf of every member and the three branches of the armed forces, begs to condole with the imam of the Islamic nation and those surviving and mourning this sad tragedy and beseeches Almighty God to grant patience and fortitude to all and sundry. In the meantime, in the very first few minutes after learning of this disaster from Kerman's education center the armed forces immediately conveyed the facts to the higher authorities, began comprehensive relief activities and to date have devoted all their capabilities and resources to providing relief to our afflicted brothers.

The combatant Muslim Iranian nation is hereby informed of some of the operations undertaken by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefields in the last 24 hours.

Clashes and exchanges of fire continued on the Marivan fronts yesterday afternoon. In the region between Baneh and Sar Dasht a helicopter gunship of the Airborne Division, participating in support operations for ground units, engaged two aggressive Iraqi MiG's in a dogfight. The Iraqi aircraft fired missiles which missed the Airborne Division helicopter, so it returned safely to its base, but the Iraqi missiles were the cause of several of our combatants being either martyred or wounded.

On most of the country's western fronts yesterday sporadic exchanges of fire continued. In the (Tutemal) region, the combatants of our ground forces opened fire on the positions of the Iraqi forces, setting on fire and destroying more than 15 Iraqi trenches.

At 1800 yesterday the fast-flying, self-sacrificing men of our air force, assisted by the heroes of the navy attacked and intensively fired on the Al-Ba'th and Al-'Umayyah quays, inflicting considerable damage on their installations.

During yesterday's operations, exchange of fire continued between our mighty forces and those of the Iraqi Army on the Abadan, Khuninshahr, Darkhovin and Mahshahr fronts, and throughout all these clashes movement and deployment of Iraqi forces were prevented and their fire was silenced.

At 1120 yesterday an Iraqi Army motorized column moving along the Al-Faw-Basra axis came under intense artillery fire from the combatants of our ground forces, which halted the movement of the enemy motorized column.

The enemy's losses on the Abadan front were as follows: the destruction of 4 tanks, 10 vehicles, 2 106-mm rifle emplacements, 3 ammunition dumps, 18 trenches and foxholes, 16 machinegun and rocket-launching emplacements and 4 observation posts. The enemy's losses on the Mahshahr-Abadan front: the destruction of two tanks, two vehicles, seven ammunition dumps, two fuel tankers, a number of machinegun and weapons emplacements and a number of foxholes and trenches.

The enemy's losses on the Darkhovin front: the destruction of one trailer, several trenches and foxholes and damage to one tank and one truck.

Our naval heroes on the Khuninshahr front also replied to enemy fire, killing or wounding 22 Iraqi servicemen and destroying several of their observation posts.

On one of the Abadan fronts, our gendarmerie combatants' retaliatory fire on enemy positions in the (Wasiliyah) region, destroyed two machinegun emplacements and an assembly point of the Iraqi forces, killing or wounding several of their servicemen.

Yesterday parts of Abadan came under desultory artillery and heavy-weapon fire from the enemy, as a result of which several houses and parts of the oil installations were damaged and destroyed and several of our compatriots in Abadan were either martyred or wounded.

The ground forces combatants west of Dezful retaliated aginst enemy fire by opening intense artillery and heavy-weapon fire on enemy positions, destroying one enemy tank and several trenches and killing or wounding several of his servicemen. In the meantime four tanks and several vehicles of the Iraqi forces were damaged during these operations.

At 0400 today the cowardly, defeated forces of the Iraqi Army on the Karkheh Kur front, in view of their repeated defeats, resorted to a counterattack and a series of desperate operations. But our mighty, self-sacrificing combatants, consisting of the combatants of the ground forces, our brother guards and other combatants in the region, severely repulsed their attack and drove them back. At the outset of these operations more than 40 Iraqi servicemen were killed and 70 were taken prisoner by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the meantime, several of their personnel carriers were captured by our forces.

Yesterday the self-sacrificing combatants of the ground forces on the Karkheh Kur and (Tarrah) fronts heroically defended their newly captured positions previously occupied by the Iraqi forces and opened intense fire on the Iraqi forces from these positions.

During the last 24 hours exchange of fire continued periodically on the Ahvaz fronts and throughout all the phases our mighty forces, because of their superior firepower, deprived the enemy of any mobility, silenced their artillery and mortar fire, set ablaze and destroyed 12 Iraqi Army mortars and killed several enemy servicemen.

During the battle on 27 July nine of the best and most self-sacrificing combatants of the ground forces and three of their selfless gendarmerie comrades in arms achieved the honor of martyrdom. May God's mercy be upon their pure souls!

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FORCES CUT IRAQI COMMUNICATIONS, SUPPLY ROUTE

LD282152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from the country's western fronts, in the past 24 hours as a result of two series of guerrilla operations in the region opposite Nowsud and Marivan, Islam's combatants destroyed one bridge and succeeded in cutting the enemy forces' communications and supply route to Tawilah and Biyarah.

The report also says: On the Meymak and Sumar fronts and the region opposite Nowsud and Marivan, thanks to our forces artillery fire on enemy positions, more than nine enemy servicemen were killed and one enemy ammunition dump, one mortar emplacement, more than three trenches and one assembly point of the enemy forces were destroyed and set ablaze.

SRI LANKA

1 POLICEMAN KILLED, 3 INJURED IN JAFFNA VIOLENCE

BK281405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Colombo, 28 Jul (AFP)--One policeman was killed and three other police constables suffered gunshot injuries when a gang attacked a police station in a fresh outbreak of violence in Jaffna District in the north last night, the government said today.

The gang, who stormed the police station at Annaikottai, six miles from Jaffna town, the capital of the northern province, broke open the strong box and removed guns and ammunition, a press release from the information department said.

The gang with more than 15 members had arrived at the police station about 2220 in a hijacked van.

The gang had knocked at the door of the police station which was closed for the night and a constable on reserve duty who opened a window was shot at and injured. Three other policemen who had rushed to the scene were also shot at and wounded. The injured policemen were rushed to the hospital where one of them died of his injuries.

The press release did not identify the men who attacked the police station. Government authorities also declined to disclose any further details about the incident.

Meanwhile a massive hunt has been launched in the north for the gang.

The death of the constable brings the number of policemen killed in cold blood in Jaffna District in the north since this government came to power to 20.

Most of the earlier killings had been attributed by the police to a terrorist organisation in the north calling themselves "the Tigers" and banned two years ago.

The Tigers organisation has been creating violence, supporting the demand of the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] for a separate state for the 11.2 per cent Tamil population in the country. The TULF has, however, denied any connection with the Tigers.

Sri Lanka's Parliament last Friday passed an unprecedented motion declaring that it had no confidence in the leader of the opposition, Appapillai Amirthalingam, who is also leader of the TULF, for advocating a separate state for the Tamils.

The 16 TULF members of Parliament, the largest opposition party in the legislature, have been boycotting Parliament since June 10, except for a brief appearance last Thursday in protest against the violence in Jaffna early last month.

The TULF has accused the police of being responsible for most of last month's violence during which several persons were killed, buildings and cars set on fire and shops looted.

The government, while admitting that the police were responsible for some of the violence, has promised to appoint a commission to inquire into it.

Government spokesmen have said that the police, who were sent to Jaffna for security duties in connection with elections to development councils, had gone on the rampage as they had been angry about the killings of their colleagues during the past three years.